

SPORTS



The Central Army Handball Club prevailed over visiting Sunda from Finland, 36-19, in a recent European Winners Cup encounter. Photo by Sergei Prosvukov

Handball:

Central Army Club's success

The Moscow handball Central Army Club have thrashed the Finnish Sunda, 36-19, in their return game to enter the 1/8 finals of the European Winners Cup.

CAC, which, as in the previous match, had all their inter-

Olympic champions prove their class

The USSR beat Brazil 3-0 in the world men's volleyball championship finals to pick up their sixth such title to date. Once again the Moscow Olympic winners gave an excellent account of themselves, taking just 72 minutes to win the final game, and having lost only two sets throughout the tournament.

Soviet captain and play-maker Vyacheslav Zaitsev was as active and precise in his game as ever, and the rest of the squad—Panchenko, Loo, Shkurikin, Moliboga, Savin, Smuglyov, Silivanov and Dorokhov—showed an irresistible will to win.

The Argentine press emphasized the fact that the USSR has been undefeated for six years in a row at all major tournaments. A Continental radio station observer stressed that the Soviet players were brilliant in attack and in blocking and played a practically faultless game throughout the championship.

The hosts Argentina came third, prevailing over Japan, 3-0, in a hard-fought encounter, and Bulgaria finished in fifth position, beating Poland 3-1.

Karpov scores another win

Austria will have its youngest ever women's Alpine skiing team this season, coached by Kurt Hoch. Of the 38 candidates to the national team, 32 are in the junior and youth categories, and 24 are in the world top 50.

Hoch will hold opening training sessions on snow with 13 top skiers in the first and second national teams, since he says their general physical condition is up to the mark and they can already begin intensive practicing on snow.

Zhuk and Belov were the winners' top scorers at eight goals each.

Second-placed Timman, amassing seven points, Smyslov and Petrosyan shared fifth-sixth place with six points each.

Weightlifting records

The USSR set three world records in Luhansk after an international contest at Imatra.

Yuri Zakharevich Itoni Dniprograd, 19, who competed this time in the up to 110 kg division, snatched 185 kg and totalled 430 kg, both world marks. Adam Salduayev (90 kg), from Grozny, jerked 228.5 kg, also a new world record.

Altogether the USSR was responsible for 32 world marks this season, with nine of them claimed by Zakharevich, who is still young enough to compete in the junior division. At present the Soviet Union holds 16 out of 30 world records registered by the International Weightlifting Federation.



The Soviet and Hungarian water polo youth teams recently clashed in two friendlies in Moscow, with the hosts winning one game, 10-9, and going down in the next, 7-10. Photo by Yuri Tutov

Davis Cup-83 soon on

A draw in Paris for the 1983 tennis Davis Cup tournament has paired off the 16 top division contenders as follows: France vs the USSR, Czechoslovakia vs Paraguay, Australia vs Britain, Chile vs Romania, Indonesia vs Sweden, Denmark vs New Zealand, Ireland vs Italy, and Argentina vs the USA. The first round games will be played on March 4-6 on the courts of those teams named first in the pairs.

The draw has also pitted another two very strong nations against each other: the USA and Argentina. The former has won the tournament on many occasions, while their opponents best them at home in 1980.

The USSR faces formidable opposition from France, who has made it into this year's finals, after a 50-year interval. The

French team is led by one of the world top players Janick Noah, 22.

The two teams have already met several times in Davis Cup matches: two years ago the USSR went down 2-3 in an away match, with Valerii Bogsov providing quite a stir, and outplaying Noah.

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THE WORLD

A WORLD CHARACTER OF NATURE

New York. The UN General Assembly has adopted a "World Charter of Nature" which makes all states responsible for preserving our planet and the wealth contained on it. The Charter, which has taken three years to draw up, calls on all states to take special measures to protect the environment and to forbid actions or the manufacture of products damaging to nature. The important issues of the need to curb the arms race, and to save mankind from the danger of war, and, in particular, from the threat of a nuclear holocaust, find reflection in the Charter.

POLISH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

Warsaw. The government of the Polish People's Republic views President Reagan's decision to suspend the most favoured nation trading status for Poland as another step in the policy of confrontation directed at curtailing cooperation between East and West and at blowing up world tension.

The Polish government, it is said in an official statement circulated here by the PAP agency, flatly rejects the American policy of blackmail and of applying pressure as well as its attempts at dictat. It is once

again emphasised that in solving internal problems Poland is guided exclusively by the interests of the Polish people and the Polish state. All responsibility for the deterioration in Polish-American relations lies with the American government.

The government of Poland will now consider what steps it should take with regard to Polish-American relations in the international sphere arising out of the American government's discriminatory action against the Polish People's Republic. It is affirmed in the statement.

Action Week for Peace in the USSR

(Continued from p. 1)

As part of the UN Week of Action for Disarmament, a meeting was held by the religious leaders of Moscow and of the Moscow Region. The Metropolitan of Krutitsy and Kolomna Yevgeny, of the Russian Orthodox Church, and other delegates present, who belong to different faiths, noted that the Soviet people are in the forefront of the worldwide move-

ment for peace. They stressed that the Soviet government has repeatedly put forward major peace initiatives directed at the removal of the threat of war and of a nuclear holocaust. The religious leaders added their signatures to an appeal from members of the Soviet Peace Movement addressed to the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly, in which the peaceful struggle of the entire Soviet people were voiced.

Yuri KURITSYN

Washington's political designs in Africa

Recently Director of the USCIA W. Casey was in Pretoria, and South African Foreign Minister R. Botha is expected in Washington soon. USIA Director Z. Wick is planning a tour of six African nations, and Vice-President G. Bush is also due there in the near future.

The assortment of American visitors gives a fairly good idea of the reasons for and goals of activity by Washington in Africa. Recently the policies pursued by the American administration were compromised by actions which considerably undermined its reputation in the world and required certain face-saving tactics.

These include America's collusion with Israel's new crimes in the Middle East and those committed by South Africa in the south of the African continent, and crude American blackmail in the UN and its specialized organization with regard to the developing countries that effective coercive measures be taken against Pretoria and Tel Aviv. New facts have come to light pointing to CIA involvement in the preparation of and staging by the South African secret services of subversive

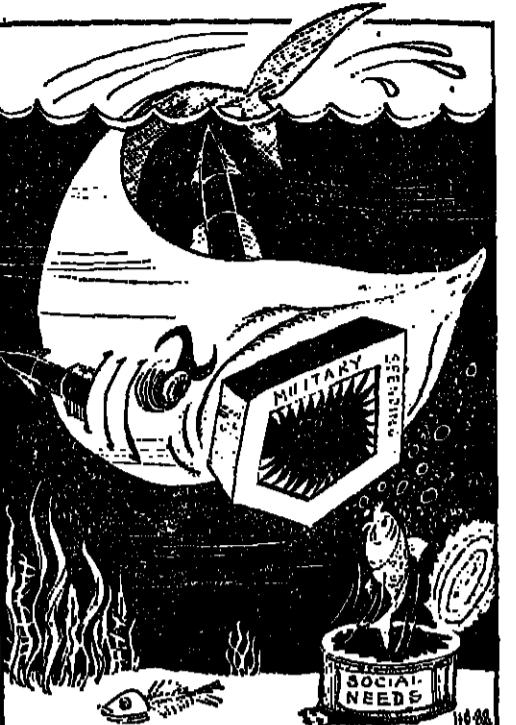
DIALOGUE?

Jaws

Pentagonal

With all your might And ability to bite They can't tin you but there is a way for you to get a freeze!

Drawing by Yu. Ivanov Rhymes by Yu. Nikonorov



UN DELEGATES EXPRESS RESERVATIONS OVER ISRAEL'S MEMBERSHIP

New York. Israel's right to take part in the debates at the United Nations has been put into question in view of Tel Aviv's refusal to honour the commonly accepted standards of international law and its regular sabotage of the decisions taken by the world community, TASS reports.

On behalf of their governments, delegates from 43 non-aligned and socialist states have sent a letter to the Chairman of the 37th General Assembly Session in which they voice their reservations on the mandate of the Israeli delegation at the present session.

FRANCE TO SIGN LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION

Paris. Despite pressure exerted by the United States, France is to sign the International Convention on the Law of the Sea. This has been declared by the French Minister for the Sea L. Le Penec after his negotiations in Paris with President Reagan's special envoy who, according to the French Minister, expressed the American government's "hostility" towards the draft international convention. The text was approved by a majority of countries following a whole decade of negotiations under UN auspices.

Only four countries including the United States and Israel disagreed with the draft convention. The document is to be signed at UN Headquarters in December this year.

H. SCHMIDT STEPS DOWN AS CANDIDATE FOR CHANCELLOR

Bonn. Helmut Schmidt, former FRG Chancellor and Deputy Chairman of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, has declared that he will not stand as candidate for the post of Federal Chancellor in the Bundestag elections in March 1983.

Addressing a Social Democratic Party meeting, in the Bundestag, he read out an announcement in which he explained his decision by reasons of ill health and by his wish to leave the way open to younger forces in the party.

At the same time Schmidt said that he intended to stand for the Bundestag in the forthcoming election.

IN DEFENCE OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Paris. The French government is working on a draft law "on the professional equality of men and women", said Yvette Koind, Minister Delegate attached to the prime minister's office in charge of women's rights. This law, she said, is aimed at protecting women's rights, specifically in the area of employment.

At present women account for 40 per cent of the workforce in France, but their aggregate pay is only one-third of that of men, and twice as many women as men were made redundant in the recession. They are also handicapped in job training opportunities. Women account for only 28 per cent of enrolments on vocational training courses.

There are obviously other nuances in this ordering of Washington's priorities typical of its African policies, and they now, despite the conflict, have surely come to light in due course. But no good can be expected from past or future visits by Americans to Africa.

MIN INFORMATION No. 43, 1982

THE WORLD

Salvador: LIBERATION FRONTS PROPOSE PEACE

TALKS

Mexico City. The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, two organizations uniting the patriotic forces in El Salvador, have proposed to the Salvadoran regime that talks be held on a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

This was announced at a press conference in Mexico City by the FDR President Guillermo Ungo and by Ana Guadalupe Martínez, a spokesman for the Farabundo Martí Front's military command. In a joint statement issued by the two fronts, it is suggested that such talks begin without any preconditions. It is proposed that delegates be appointed to take part in the talks and that a special commission to organize the talks and to liaise between the negotiating sides be set up.



Peasants, the Indian population in particular which account for over half the people in Guatemala, are becoming increasingly active in the popular drive for freedom. Many of them are joining up with guerrillas units to fight the anti-popular dictatorship.

CONTRACTS SHOULD BE HONOURED

Rome. The Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, answering questions in the Senate of the Italian parliament, has described as "dangerous" and "unilateral" the discriminatory measures which Washington has taken against West European companies delivering

G. Stigler: If Reagan were my pupil...

Washington. The administration's policy of "stimulated demand" is nothing more than a trick, a mere slogan, and were Reagan my pupil I would not give him good mark, American Nobel prize-winning economist George Stigler told a press conference after his meeting with the president. He added that the current economic

WHO FIRST DISCOVERED BRAZIL

The Ugandan government plans to set up three teacher-training colleges in the cities of Mbarara and Lira and in the east of the country.

Portugal's balance of payments was in the red to the tune of 200,000 million escudos in the first six months of this year — a record deficit which is 14.6 per cent above that for the same period of last year.

CORUNDUM

HELPING SURGEON

OF CHLORINE FOR POOLS

Surgeons have no small number of tools at their disposal. Yet this has not prevented staff at the ophthalmology institute and at the research laboratory attached to the Skawina aluminium combine, in Poland, from inventing new scalpel, for particularly complex operations. The new instrument has to have the following qualities: it has to have a transparent end (so that the surgeon being operated on can be watched through a microscope) and

PEOPLE

The former American Vice-President Spiro Agnew is to pay a fine of 250 thousand dollars for taking bribes from major industrialists and for financial irregularities. This decision was taken by the Court of Appeal in the State of Maryland. In 1973, Agnew had to resign over his involvement in corruption in Maryland.

OF INTEREST

City powered by sun and wind

According to the communiqué, the population in the 29 provinces, the "central" cities and autonomous regions of mainland China, plus 4,320 thousand military on active military duty, stands at 1,008,75,288 people.

Men predominate in mainland China, accounting for 51.5 per cent of the population.

The biggest city is Shanghai with 11,850,748 people. The figures for the areas of Xiamen and Aomen (Hong Kong)

faced by tiles packed with photoelectric cells to convert the heat of the sun into electricity. It is intended that this building generate electricity to houses on windless days. Several auxiliary generators which will be operated by internal combustion engines, burning technical alcohol, are to perform the same function.

In Czechoslovakia, 40 sculptors have put on an exhibition of 120 of their works dedicated to dogs. Judging from the photograph, it would seem that the show is popular with the canine species as well as with human beings.

Photo CTK-TASS

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

MADRID MEETING: HOPES OF THE EUROPEAN PEOPLES

On November 9, the meeting between CISCE states resumes its sessions in Madrid. Commenting on the forthcoming meeting, Vadim Nekrasov writes in *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* as follows:

There can be no doubt that the best basis for the completion of the Madrid meeting would be provided by the adoption of a substantive and a balanced document which would outline practical steps to consolidate security and to further cooperation in Europe.

The European nations have every reason to be interested in the relaxation of tension and in normal relations between states with different systems, for their soil is intended by the strategists from across the Atlantic as a theatre for military operations which would leave in their wake a radioactive ash-heap. In the meantime, the Washington rulers would like to put the peoples of Eastern and Western Europe at each other's throats, and to draw a dividing line between them, or, still better, a mine field, across which they would eye each other with hatred and fear.

The peoples of Europe have sufficient historical and political experience to understand that what is at stake here is not only the preservation of spiritual and material values accumulated over centuries — their common heritage and their contribution to world civilization — but also their very future as such.

WHAT'S BEHIND AMERICA'S 'FATAL MISTAKE'?

Recently false new assessments of the events of World War II, such as the Battle of Stalingrad, have started to appear in the West, writes A. Orlow, in *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA*.

Some American historians, notably R. Hobbs, maintain that the United States made a fatal mistake when it insisted on Germany's unconditional capitulation and that it failed to recognize that the interests of the West lay closer to Germany than to Russia. This policy, says Hobbs, excluded the possibility that the Third Reich would become a potential ally for the United States in the subsequent confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Such considerations can only be described as monstrous and ridiculous. In effect, scholars in the pay of neofascist imperialism are casting a shadow over the common aims of the anti-Hitler coalition and over the common struggle against fascism for which people in many countries gave their lives. They put a new interpretation on the allied victory in World War II.

It is hardly accidental that "mistakes" on the part of the American leadership in the past war are being sought, and especially in what concerns allied relations with the Soviet Union. By arbitrarily constituting these "mistakes", the historians from across the Atlantic seek to justify the Reagan administration's present tough anti-Soviet policy. They advocate for "Western unity" against "the Soviet threat" and for "firm diplomacy backed by military force".

THE FRG: AN AUTUMN OF CHANGE

The developments following the collapse of the old Social-Liberal coalition and the formation of the new Christian-Liberals alliance are analysed in *TRUD* by the paper's Bonn correspondent A. Anisiforov who believes that these events have a logic of their own. In any case, the collapse did not come out of the blue. The skies over West Germany have been overcast by the economic crisis for a long time. Today, the country has two million people out of work and an economic growth which has dropped to zero level. The overall cutbacks in production have set off an avalanche of bankruptcies. The growth in the government's debt — which in per capita terms will amount this year to something like ten thousand marks — the unbalanced Federal budget, and the crediting and financial systems which have gone haywire developments which invariably accompany crises have let themselves be felt in West Germany to the full.

The Social-Liberal coalition was certainly responsible for this situation in so far as it was unable to fulfil the promises in its programme which contained halfhearted, timidous social and economic reforms.

This state of affairs has certainly marred the prestige that both the ruling parties had among the West German population. However, it would be wrong to attribute the collapse of the Social-Liberal cabinet to internal economic factors alone. A total role has been played by the NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range weapons in Western Europe, including in West Germany, a move which was partially initiated by and had the support of the former partners in the coalition.

Photo CTK-TASS

RESEARCH LIBRARY IN SIBERIA

These pictures were taken at a Library in Akademgorodok, the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Novosibirsk, the youngest and yet most important centre of Soviet science in the East of this country. The library's 14 specialized reading-rooms can accommodate over a thousand readers at a time, while its collection of eight million volumes is being constantly enlarged.

Every year it receives over 220 thousand books and pamphlets and nearly 500 thousand scientific magazines from forty-five countries as well as all the UN publications.

The library has branches in more than a hundred Soviet cities. Its services are available to experts in many foreign countries, as it is a UN depository for countries in the Asian and Far Eastern regions.

Among the library's numerous services are Russian translations and synopses of articles published in English, German, French, Spanish and Italian.

Sun-powered desalinators

Solar-powered desalinators of subterranean waters have gone into operation at the Sovnay Balkul gas fields, in the Karakum Desert. Each installation produces up to 100 cubic metres of drinking water every day.

On clear days the plant operates on solar energy, and when the skies are overcast desalination uses the heat of exhaust fumes from working diesel and gas-turbine installations. Solar-powered desalination plants are particularly advantageous in remote areas of the Karakum Desert, where deliveries of freshwater are complicated and expensive.

Increasingly wide use is being made of solar energy in Turkmenia. The republic's industries produce thousands of instruments and devices working on solar energy. These include desalination plants, water heaters, solar conservatories, installations for growing chlorine, and portable power plants transforming solar energy to electricity.

A pipeline in the mountains

The first kilometres of pipes have been laid in the Caucasian Mountains, in the final section of the Urengoi-Pomyary-Uzgorod trunk line.

The terrain has presented many problems. Most of the

Academy of Sciences is the first scientific body in this country to specialize in complex research and the problems involved in the use of the resources of the World Ocean and of the offshore shelf.

More than forty per cent of all Soviet fish products come from the Far Eastern fishery. The biggest contribution derives from fishermen in the Maritime Territory who have a powerful fishing fleet which can operate in practically any region of the World Ocean.

There are more than two hundred and fifty cargo and passenger ships at the disposal of the Far Eastern Shipping Company, as well as the world's largest diesel icebreakers. The Territory's ten ports handle millions of tonnes of cargo every year.

THE PROS AND CONS OF CREATING A SUPERMAN.

Is it possible to create higher organisms endowed with sense after one's own image? This question was put to an Academician Yuri Ovchinnikov, Director of the Institute of Bio-organic Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent. In principle, the Academician answered, this might be possible. As I see it, there is no ceiling in the development of biology, and we might well reach the stage when the above could become feasible, fairly soon. But why go to all that trouble, we might well ask ourselves. This direction of work is very important because it has scientific as well as social and ethical aspects. The problem was of great import right from the beginning and surrounded by debates as to what might happen if such developments broke out of control. Some argued that monsters might emerge, or some endlessly growing blimps which would gradually cover the whole planet. Today, however, it is amply clear, the Academician contends, that science has advanced to a stage which enables scientists to retain full control. It is quite another matter that sensitive operations on that holy of holies, hereditary material, should be carried out. In special conditions. And this is a problem which is of great relevance at the present time. Ovchinnikov concluded.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

BANK FOR PEACEFUL CONSTRUCTION

Today, Strobank, the biggest credit and financial establishment in this country, celebrates its 60th anniversary. Writing in PRAVDA, Mikhail Zaton, the Chairman of the Strobank Board, says that it has concentrated in its hands a crucial part of all the money allocated for construction. It carries out short-term crediting of the expenses incurred by the construction, assembly, design, development, drilling and geological divisions, settles accounts in the sphere of construction.

Strobank is a major link in the management system for expanded reproduction of this country's basic assets. Over the past decade, between 1971 and 1980, the cost of these assets rose by nearly twice and now stands at 1,000 thousand million rubles. Capital construction accounts for nearly one-fifth of the entire national income, with the USSR being the biggest capital investor in the world. Every day, an average of eight new projects are completed in this country and at least forty thousand residential flats are made ready for new residents. Five out of the seven hundred thousand million rubles earmarked in the current five-year plan ending in 1985, for the building of the new and modernization of existing production capacities and for social needs, will come from Strobank.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARITIME TERRITORY

Today, the Maritime Territory in the Soviet Far East produces one-third of all industrial and agricultural output, and accounts for over 80 per cent of maritime cargo transportation in the Far East, writes V. Saltykov, Secretary of the CPSU Maritime Territory Committee, in the VODNY TRANSPORT newspaper.

Science in the Territory is developing at a rapid pace. The Far Eastern Scientific Centre of the USSR

New motorway

Work on the construction of the Roksky tunnel, on the Trans-Caucasian Motorway, has reached a decisive stage as boring begins through a granite wall in the mountains of the Main Caucasian Range separating builders working on northern and southern parts of the project.

They will meet up ahead of schedule to mark the 65th anniversary of the 1917 Great October Revolution in Russia.

The tunnel is an important part of the motorway which will cross the Caucasian Mountains, thus linking the south of this country to Transcaucasia by the shortest possible route. Unlike the existing Military Georgian Highway, the new motorway will operate throughout the year.

Laying started laying the pipes on the Western frontier of the USSR the builders are working towards their colleagues who are busy on another section of the pipeline in the neighbouring Ivano-Frankovsk Region.

The terrain has presented many problems. Most of the

LESSONS OF FAMILY LIFE AT SCHOOL

Principal M. Musatova of School No. 38 in Kulibayev writes in IZVESTIA about the two-year course, "The Young Family", which her school has organized for its ninth and tenth formers.

When I was devising the curriculum I tried to single out the range of problems which invariably crop up when young people go into marriage. Where they will live? What will their earnings be? Who is to be the head of the family? What legal responsibilities do the spouses have towards each other and towards their children? What will their attitude be to the parents of either side? How best to instill the need for hygiene in young people going in for marriage? Who will yield in conflicts? These and many other problems face a young couple in the first months of married life.

The first six years since the course has been set up have shown that these classes are invariably popular. We can gauge the extend of this popularity from what our former pupils tell us about how our lessons helped them to set their marital relations on a proper footing from the very outset and to avoid many misfortunes.

It is obvious that lessons on ethics will achieve their aims if they are conducted by the teacher in an atmosphere of trust, mutual respect and tact. One should not impose one's own point of view. It is always better to think things over together and to support one's ideas with suitable examples. One should be ready to answer a point-blank question, "What would you do in a situation like this?" However delicate the family situation you are discussing may be; one's answers should always be frank. Children are highly sensitive to falsehood, and if they hear even a single untruth, the thread of mutual understanding and trust may break.

School No. 38's "The Young Family" courses are still at an experimental stage and I am far from maintaining that our experience should be made universal or compulsory. But I do say, however, that it is time we gave more thought about how to help school leavers prepare themselves better for their future family life.

Places to visit

Round the Soviet Union

LARGE TRACKS OF LAND IN THE VALLEYS OF THE PRUT AND THE TISZA RIVERS IN THE WESTERN UKRAINE HAVE BEEN DECLARED CLOSED TO HUNTING, as many birds fly over here in their seasonal migration to the Mediterranean. Lviv ornithologists have compiled a map of autumn migration routes, which has made it possible to take effective measures to protect the birds on their southward flight.

HOW BEST TO INCREASE STOCKS OF FAUNA WAS IN THE FOCUS OF ATTENTION AT A RECENT ALL-UNION MEETING, HELD IN ASHKHABAD, CAPITAL OF TURKMENIA, TO DISCUSS THE BREEDING OF RARE SPECIES OF ANIMALS, such as onagers, aurochs, snow leopards, Bukhara deer and the muskrat. The experts present recommended that existing reserves should not be looked on as the sole means of protecting these animals. More active ways of increasing the number of vanishing species, in special nature-series, for instance, needed to be examined.

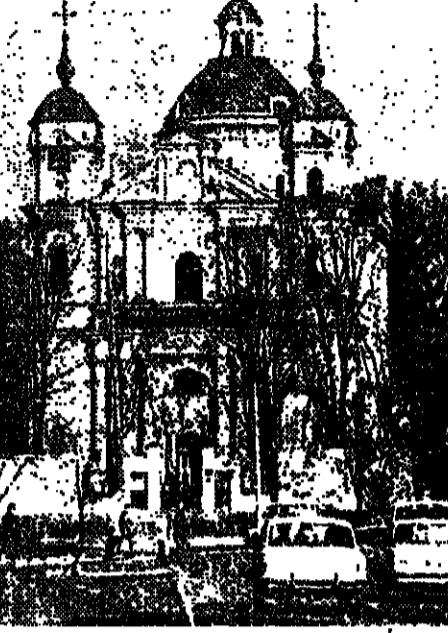
MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENT

The restoration of the Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church, a majestic monument of baroque architecture, has been completed by the Lithuanian Institute for the Conservation of Monuments. The church in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, is on the list of the most valuable architectural monuments of the Soviet Union.

Of special value is the interior of the church, created in the latter half of the 17th century by Italian sculptors Pietro Peretti and Giovan Battista Galli, following the pattern of the famous St. Peter's Church in Rome.

Along with fanciful representations, numerous tragic and comic scenes and allegorical figures, many sculptured scenes were used in the decoration of the vaults, whose subjects are based on realistically represented scenes of the times when the church was built.

Nearly 10,000 architectural, historical, archaeological and artistic monuments have been taken under the protection of the state in Lithuania. A state expert commission has been set up to supervise their condition and reconstruction. A part of the architectural monuments of the past have been preserved in their original aspect for the generations to come; others have been adapted for present-day use. Thus, for example, the architectural ensemble of the Petraslis Monastery near Kaunas has been rebuilt to house the city's art gallery.



SAAR'S HOME IN SAAREMAA

author, occupies an honourable place in the library. The islanders call the new museum Saar's Home, which has been visited by 20 thousand people since the beginning of the year.

Now a branch of the Estonian historical museum, it is open to everyone. Young people and schoolchildren receive a particularly warm welcome at Saar's Home which has been built with wings, can fly safely over small islands, shallow and other obstacles of the kind. It is also the speediest speedboat ever.

GIFTS FROM RELICT FORESTS

Used by the Kirghiz forest farmers this year, the biological method to protect trees has improved the preservation of walnuts by almost ten per cent. They are engaged in permanent work to restore and improve their forests. Afforestation is carried out by using an advanced method of artificial terraces.

In the unique relict forests of the Fergana and Chatkal ranges of the Tien Shan Mountains, a good harvest of walnuts is being gathered. In by the forest farms Kyzyl Ungur, Kirovsky, Kara Alma and Uralk. They plan to take in nearly a thousand tons of walnuts.

The forests in southern Kirghizia have over the past few years extended their borders and now occupy an area of more than 600 thousand hectares. They are engaged in permanent work to restore and improve their forests. Afforestation is carried out by using an advanced method of artificial terraces.

The forest farmers have also sent many tonnes of myrobalan and apple to food-processing industries.

Traditionally, tungsten has been used in the manufacture of hard and heat-resistant alloys.

It is, however, an expensive and rare metal. Recently,

industry requires increasing amounts of heat-resistant materials, and this creates a big demand for the new alloys obtained by the Estonian specialists by means of powder metallurgy.

"Armenia", like the other series of shows from the Soviet republics being held at the Journalists Club in Moscow, is devoted to the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Vladislav ZAPOROSHCHENKO

Science and technology

JOINT EFFORTS

BRING GOOD RESULTS

It will take a matter of minutes for doctors to transmit and receive an electrocardiogram over the phone and to diagnose a cardiovascular complaint. This has been made possible by instruments which have been jointly designed by Soviet and Finnish scientists. The medical profession will also benefit from the use of computers now being designed by experts from the two countries. This was noted at the 4th summary meeting of the Soviet-Finnish group on cooperation in medical technology and pharmacology recently held in the Uzbek capital, Tashkent.

Plans for further joint efforts by scientists and experts from the two countries are outlined in the protocol which was signed during the meeting.

A FLYING SPEEDBOAT

Many exciting new inventions are being designed at the students' design and construction bureau, at the Riga Institute of Civil Aviation Engineering.

Among the items displayed at the Latvian exhibition of students' designs was a speedboat which, when required, could be converted into a plane or car. Having ascended to a height of twenty metres, the boat, which is fitted out with wings, can fly safely over small islands, shallow and other obstacles of the kind. It is also the speediest

POWDERS

HARDER THAN STEEL

Materials with qualities matching those of very strong tungsten alloys have been invented by Estonian specialists who produce them from less valuable and easier to find titanium and chromium. Waste from the smelting industries of these two metals is used as raw material.

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Thus, from January to September of the present year, as compared with the same period of last year, the production of computers has gone up by 9 per cent; fertilizers by 5 per cent;

machinery, including machines for animal breeding and fodder production, by 7 per cent; of computerized metal-cutting machine tools by 10 per cent; of computerized robots by 60 per cent.

Special attention has been paid to the production of industrial goods for the entire agro-industrial complex, including both agriculture proper and those branches of industry supplying it and those processing agricultural products. The production of fertilizers has gone up by 3 per cent; pesticides by 5 per cent; farms, machinery, including machines for animal breeding and fodder production, by 6 per cent; grain harvesting combines by 37 per cent; and beet and cotton combines by 4 per cent. In other words, there is a wide-ranging campaign underway to mechanize farm labour with the aim of facilitating and raising productivity.

The plan for consumer goods has been overfulfilled in many items, including cloth, seafood, vegetable oil, pastry, watches, chinaware and porcelain, as well as glass, crystalware and furniture. Furniture is in constant demand in the USSR where building construction is undertaken on a wide scale. When moving to a new flat, people usually tend to buy new furniture.

The CSB region also shows how all the constituent republics, which not long ago were backward, produced in their main industries, have overfulfilled the plan. In our next issue we will tell you how, by passing capitalist, they turned into highly developed industrial republics following the formation of the USSR.

VIEWPOINT

SOVIET INDUSTRY

FOR 1982:

GROWTH AND

IMPROVEMENT

Irina KHUTSISHVILI

The Central Statistical Board of the USSR has recently published a report entitled "Performance results in the fulfillment of the State Plan for USSR Industry over the nine months of 1982". During the eleventh five-year plan period (1981-85), or rather during the second year of the period, industrial production in the USSR continues to grow. There was a 2.7 per cent growth rate in industrial production between January and September 1982, by comparison to the corresponding period of last year.

The industries which determine present-day production have been given priority development. Thus, there has been a substantial increase in the share of gas and coal in the fuel-and-energy complex, their production having gone up by 8 and 2 per cent respectively. The share of oil, the main raw material for the petrochemical industry, has dropped. There has been a 3 per cent increase in electric power production at atomic and hydroelectric stations. Priority development has been given to those branches of industry which promote greater rates of technological progress over the entire national economy: radioelectronic equipment, computers, machines and instruments characterized by their higher technological and industrial performance and automated complexes employing cybernetic devices have been introduced into industry on a wide scale.

Thus, from January to September of the present year, as compared with the same period of last year, the production of computers has gone up by 9 per cent; fertilizers by 5 per cent; of various instruments and automatic equipment by 7 per cent; of computerized metal-cutting machine tools by 10 per cent; of computerized robots by 60 per cent.

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Three photos from an exhibition of works by Ashot Eshkanyan, called "Armenia". Top: "Portrait"; Middle: "Armenians"; Bottom: "A Dance With Lyres" and "The Return Home".

